



Waihi's Gold



Newmont Mining Corporation is a leading gold producer with operations on five continents. Newmont is also engaged in the exploration for gold properties in some of the world's most prospective gold districts.

Newmont Waihi Gold manages the Martha, Favona and Trio mines in Waihi, New Zealand and has an active exploration programme in the region. On average, around 100,000 ounces of gold and 700,000 ounces of silver have been produced annually in Waihi since 1988.

FACT FILE Gold mining in Waihi spans three centuries. The historic Martha underground mine operated from the 1880s to 1952. Modern mining commenced in 1987 when the Martha open pit mining licence was granted. Martha open pit can be seen to the right of the photograph; the portal into Favona/Trio is at the bottom left.

Waihi's mining operations are located in close proximity to a thriving community and are the subject of intense public interest. Consent conditions are stringent. The company is dedicated to maintaining operations in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. Approximately 350 staff and contractors are employed directly. At least a further 350 contractor and supplier full-time-equivalent positions are attributable to the mine.



Martha open pit mine

The Martha Mine has been operating as an open pit since 1987. Mining within the open pit is currently focused on the Martha East Layback, a project that

will see this mining activity continue until 2014. Mined rock travels on a conveyor belt to the processing plant and waste rock embankments two kilometres away.



Favona and Trio underground mines

The Favona reef system is situated adjacent to the existing processing plant where precious metals are extracted from the ore. Work began at the end of 2004 to construct the Favona underground exploration decline. The Favona Mine began extracting ore from stopes in 2006. Mining at Favona is now completed.

Consents to mine Trio were granted at the end of 2010. Trio is accessed from the Favona portal. The Trio ore bodies

(Union, Amaranth and Trio) are situated beneath Union Hill, between the Martha and Favona mines.

Underground ore is accessed by five metre by five metre drives or tunnels. Workings extend to a depth of around 300 metres. Mining begins at the deepest level and works up towards the surface, backfilling worked areas when excavation is complete. Mining at Trio is due to be completed by the end of 2014.

Golden Link

In August 2011 Newmont Waihi Gold announced its Golden Link proposals. Golden Link comprises two parts - The Martha Exploration Project and the Correnso underground proposal.

Martha Exploration Project: Exploration drilling carried out in the Martha Mine open pit indicates the presence of promising deposits that warrant further investigation. To do this we propose to go underground to evaluate the economic potential of gold

and silver remaining below the pit floor.

Correnso underground proposal: We are proposing to extend our underground operations beyond Favona and Trio into new ground, an ore body we have named Correnso. Parts of Correnso, including access to it, are at significant depth below some residential properties in Waihi East.

At the time of this information brochure going to print the Golden Link proposals are at different stages of consenting processes.

Golden
Link



FACT FILE Diamond drilling samples rock from deep underground. The drill core is analysed to determine its mineral content. This analysis helps geologists identify potential ore zones.

Geology

Millions of years ago volcanic eruptions deposited andesite lava to form Waihi's bedrock. Some millions of years later, earthquakes created near-vertical cracks in the bedrock. The quartz veins of the Waihi mineral deposits formed as mineral-rich hot fluid rose in the cracks. The early Waihi area would have looked like Rotorua does today. Minerals, including gold and silver, were deposited along with silica to form quartz veins or reefs.

Millions of years of erosion removed hundreds of metres off the top of the volcanic rocks, eventually exposing the harder quartz veins beneath. Violent volcanism during the Pliocene epoch (more than two million years ago) again covered the Waihi basin in thick, ignimbrite deposits. Further erosion

eventually exposed the veins of gold-bearing quartz.

The Martha Lode is a gold-silver orebody which is giant by world standards. This reef system is at least 1.6km long, 600m deep and up to 30m wide. This and other reefs and veins were extensively mined by the Martha Mine's underground operation between the 1880s and 1952.

However, many smaller veins stayed untouched and have been mined by open-pit methods since 1987. Rock with as little as one gram of gold per tonne can be mined economically using open pit modern technology.

Similar reef systems are being mined at Favona and at Trio as underground operations.



Exploration

In the 1970s and 1980s an extensive programme of core drilling was carried out to test the grade of mineralisation in the quartz veins surrounding the historic underground Martha Mine workings. Approximately 13,000 metres of drilling was undertaken, with the deepest hole extending to about 450 metres. Some trenching and channel sampling of surface outcrops was also undertaken.

Prospecting and exploration in the region continues. Surveys provide a range of geological, geochemical and geophysical information. Prospecting is low impact work such as literature search, geological mapping, surface and stream sediment sampling and/or aerial surveys. Exploration

activities may include drilling, trenching, grid mapping and geotechnical investigations. Since 2004 around 20,000 metres per year of diamond drilling has been carried out in and around Waihi.

The aim of our prospecting and exploration programme is to discover high grade quartz vein gold deposits in comparatively low value conservation localities suitable for small footprint underground mining methods - like the Favona and Trio mines. These deposits are mined with little surface effect. Ore would be transported to Waihi for processing using the existing mill and facilities.



Mining

To define ore from waste rock in both open pit and underground operations samples are drilled out and sent to be assayed. The results are used to mark out areas of ore and waste rock, which are mined separately. Blasting loosens the rock prior to excavation.

In the open pit, backhoe diggers load the rock onto trucks capable of carrying around 90 tonnes. A truck

load of ore contains, on average, 9 ounces of gold and 90 ounces of silver. Underground the blasted areas are bolted, meshed and sprayed with shotcrete to provide stability in the walls. An underground loader, operated by remote control, loads the rock onto low-profile mining trucks for transport to surface stockpiles or to stockpiles underground.

Crushing and conveying

In the Martha Mine open pit the primary crushers, located at the eastern side of the pit, receive ore and waste rock at separate times. They break the larger rocks to a size suitable for transport by conveyor belt from the mine site. Electromagnets are used to remove any metal debris excavated from historic underground workings. Similarly it is necessary to manually remove old mine timbers ('tramp material') prior to conveying. A conveyor belt travels overland and along a tunnel through Union Hill to deliver ore to the processing plant and waste rock to the waste rock embankments.

Underground ore is taken to stockpiles that feed into the processing plant, or mill. Waste rock is stockpiled to be used to backfill mined areas (stopes) underground.



FACT FILE The Martha open pit operates 12 hours a day, five and a half days a week. Underground mining takes place around the clock.



Processing

Ore is continuously fed from the mill stockpile into the processing plant. It is first loaded into a SAG (semi-autogenous grinding) mill with hardened steel balls, lime and water. The tumbling action grinds the ore to a fine powder.

The resulting slurry is fed into large leach tanks where a weak cyanide solution is added to dissolve the gold and silver. The slurry then passes through tanks containing activated carbon granules. Here the gold and silver adsorb (attach) to the carbon.

The loaded carbon is screened out of the adsorption tanks and sent to an elution column where the carbon is washed with super-heated water to remove the precious metals.

The barren carbon is heated to reactivate it and then returned to the circuit. The wash solution, called pregnant electrolyte, is passed through a series of electrowinning cells where the gold and silver are deposited onto stainless steel cathodes. The cathodes are rinsed to yield a muddy sludge which is dried to a powder, mixed with fluxes and put into the furnace. The fluxes help to form a slag of impurities, leaving a 99% pure mix of gold and silver bullion.

FACT FILE Waihi's doré bullion bars weigh around 20 kilograms and are made up of 10 – 25% gold and 75 – 90% silver.





Bullion production

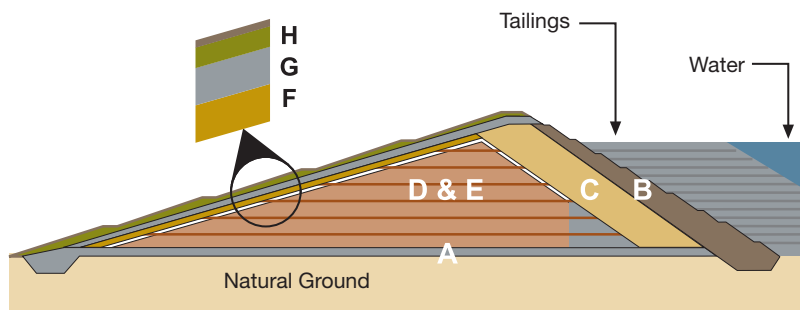
The furnace reaches a temperature of approximately 1100°C and after several hours the molten material is poured into a cascade of moulds to form doré bullion bars. Each bar weighs around 20kg and comprises about 10-25% gold and 75-90% silver. Between 1988 and the end of 2011 approximately 2.4 million ounces of gold and 20 million ounces silver have been produced in Waihi.

FACT FILE The waste rock embankments are progressively rehabilitated during mining operations. Cattle have been grazing the pasture since 1991. When mining is complete the tailings area and waste rock embankments will be rehabilitated to form wetlands and pasture with pockets of native trees and shrubs.

Waste rock embankments

Waste rock is material mainly from the open pit mine that contains insufficient gold to be processed economically. Waste rock is used to build the embankment structures that store tailings. The management and long term storage of

waste rock is a major feature in the design of the waste rock embankments. The various types of rock must be identified, used selectively according to their properties and undergo controlled placement within the structural zones A to H.



FACT FILE Many zones comprise the waste rock embankment.



Tailings disposal

Tailings is the slurry that remains once gold and silver have been extracted from the crushed ore. Tailings slurry is made up of approximately 40% solids and 60% water, including small amounts of cyanide remaining after processing the ore.

Tailings are pumped to the crest of the waste rock embankment and deposited in the storage area. Here the fine solids settle and compact, the water is decanted from

the surface to be recycled through the processing plant and the cyanide is broken down by ultra-violet light in sunlight to naturally-occurring carbon and nitrogen.

Any tailings seepage is intercepted in an extensive system of underdrains. Embankment surface water runoff is collected by perimeter drains around the base of the structures.

Water treatment

The effective management of water is an integral part of mine operations.

There are four sources of water in the mining operations; mine water is derived from dewatering the open pit and the Favona underground operation, decant water is collected from the surface of the tailings pond, underdrainage water is intercepted beneath the tailings and waste rock embankments and stormwater runoff is collected in silt ponds. Waihi's rainfall averages over 2,000mm a year. This helps to create a surplus of water on site.

As much as possible, water on site is reduced, reused and recycled. The water treatment plant treats surplus water prior to discharge to the Ohinemuri River.

Discharge water is subject to a number of conditions as stipulated in the resource consents; the quality and quantity of this water is strictly monitored. Water quality limits are based on guidelines for the protection of aquatic life (instream).

FACT FILE Once water has been treated to the appropriate standard it is discharged to the Ohinemuri River.



FACT FILE In this photograph technicians carry out biomonitoring at a location offsite. Samples are regularly sent to independent laboratories for analysis.

Monitoring

The Company must comply with conditions set under the Mining Licence, Resource Consents and Water Rights. Environmental evaluation and monitoring has been carried out since investigation of the Martha Mine resource began in 1979.

Comprehensive routine monitoring occurs. Studies around the mining operations include monitoring noise levels,

atmospheric dust levels, blast vibration and ground water levels. Around the waste disposal area ground water quality and levels, river flows and discharges, embankment stability and growth on the rehabilitated areas are surveyed. Independent monitoring is also carried out by both Regional and District Councils.





Photograph taken August 2011

Safety

We believe that all accidents and injuries are preventable and all workers are entitled to a safe and healthy working environment. Every worker, at the start of every shift, participates in an evaluation of safety on the previous shift and in planning for a safe shift coming up. We monitor and measure our performance each year by tracking the frequency of employee and contractor incidents and establish measures to be taken to improve behaviours and refine procedures.

A safe operation is vital to our success. We have worked hard to establish a safe working environment for our

employees and we strive to maintain this. With a safe environment we are able to attract and retain a quality workforce and enhance our reputation in the wider community. Regular employee surveys reveal that a large majority are satisfied with health and safety conditions in the workplace and have high levels of satisfaction with health and safety training and the ability to influence health and safety practices.

In our workplace – if a job can't be done safely, it won't be done at all.

FACT FILE The Mine Rescue Team trains regularly. The team is also available to assist local emergency services.



Case study: Mine Rescue Team

Newmont Waihi Gold's Mine Rescue Team exists as part of the company's Emergency Response Plan. The twenty-two member team is made up of employees drawn from most areas of the operation. Regular training sessions involve responding to emergency scenarios which are planned to test the team's initiative, skills, response times and ability to competently carry out rescues while under pressure and close scrutiny.

The team is required to maintain skills in six different disciplines:

- Fire fighting
- Rescue at height and depth (rope haulage, abseiling)
- First aid

- Hazardous chemical emergency response
- Open circuit breathing apparatus
- Closed circuit long duration breathing apparatus for underground rescue.

As part of Newmont's commitment to the community, a relationship has been established with local emergency services. Regular exercises and liaison with these groups has broadened the team's experience and also allowed the community emergency response units to be aware of the equipment and skills that the Mine Rescue Team has to offer.

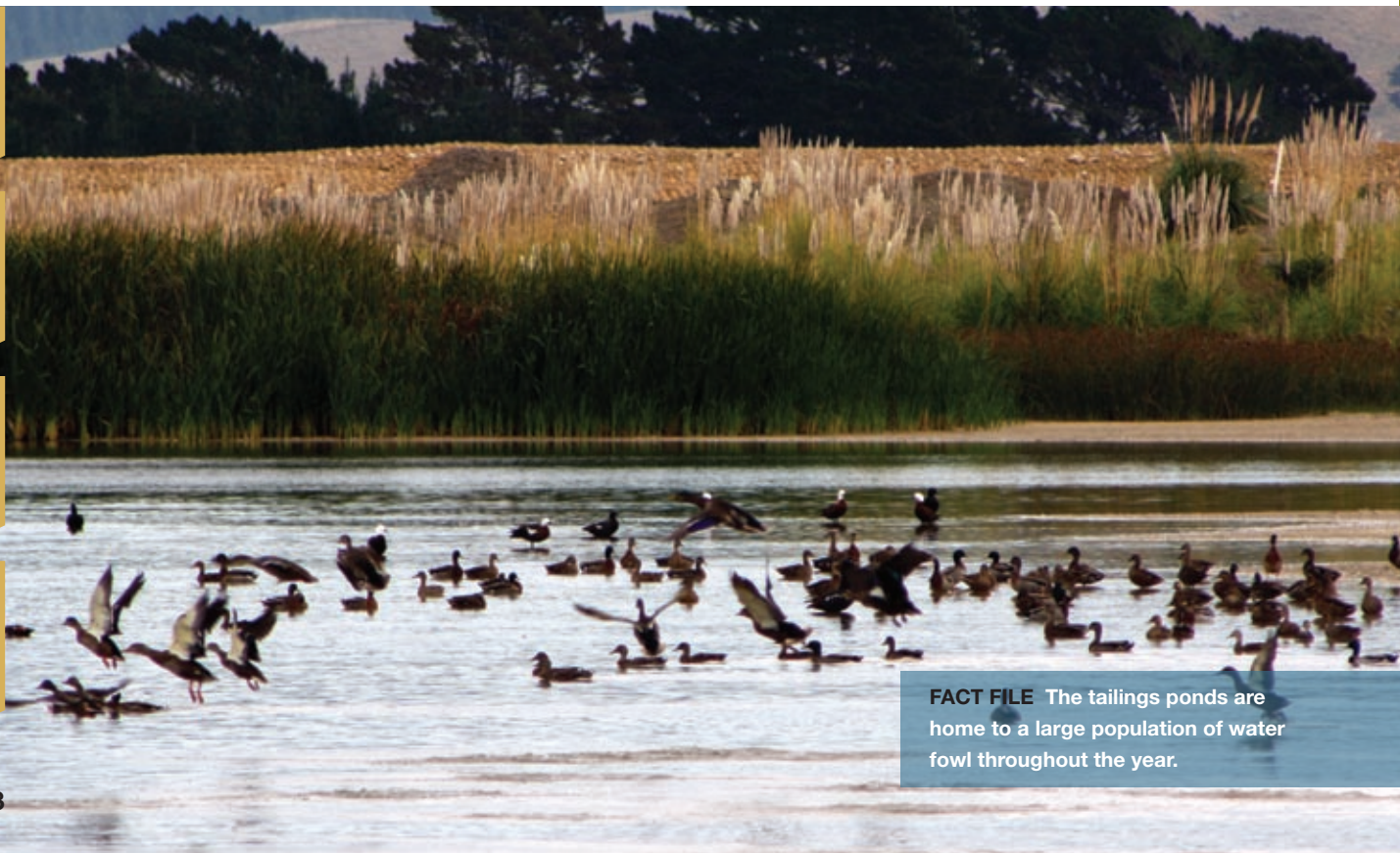


Rehabilitation

On completion of activities in the open pit, the area will be re-developed into a lake with adjacent parklands. Water to fill the lake will occur through rainfall, natural ground inflows and flood flow from the Ohinemuri River. The existing Pit Rim Walkway will encircle the lake.

As mining proceeds, the waste rock embankments are progressively restored to pasture. At the end of mining operations the tailings storage areas will be rehabilitated

to form wetlands. Native trees and shrubs are planted on and adjacent to the tailings storage facilities and productive pasture is grazed by cattle.



FACT FILE The tailings ponds are home to a large population of water fowl throughout the year.

Environmental sustainability

Several sustainable environmental programmes are in progress.

Wild about Waihi (WAW) and the Habitat Enhancement and Landcare Partnership (HELP) are programmes that aim to raise environmental awareness in children through engaging them and a range of community groups in biodiversity and planting projects. One of their projects, Bridge to Bridge, involved retiring, fencing and planting the riparian margins of the Ohinemuri River and its tributaries between the Golden Valley Rd and the Coronation (SH2) bridges. In total, some five kilometres of



riverbank were planted over a ten year period and are still maintained. The total project established 200,000 native plants and cost about \$2 million. A walkway was also created, partly alongside the planted areas, to provide access to the summit of Black Hill.

In recognition of the historic loss of kauri trees through past mining and forestry activities the **KauriBank** project was started in 2003. The aim of the project is to plant one kauri tree for each person-year employed in modern mining. Each grove of trees planted is counted and entered into a KauriBank register, map and aerial photograph. The database is updated regularly as the growth of each grove of trees is monitored.



The NZ DotterelWatch Partnership is an initiative with the Department of Conservation (DoC) and Newmont Waihi Gold, focused on assisting the survival of the threatened NZ dotterel. It started in 1995 when workers at the Martha Mine observed dotterels nesting

on the waste rock embankment's haul road. Since its inception, we have provided DoC funding for DotterelWatch. Doc uses the funding to provide a ranger who oversees an education programme, assisted by volunteer minders who keep an eye on dotterel breeding sites throughout Coromandel Peninsula beaches. The funding also provides a vehicle for use on this project and assists in the provision of signage to alert the public and raise awareness of the plight of the NZ dotterel.

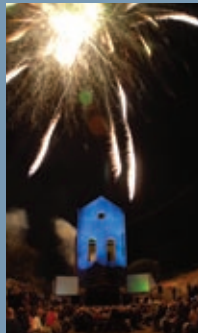


Social responsibility

Newmont Waihi Gold strives to conduct mining activities with careful consideration for employees, the community and the environment. Our “Social Licence” or the formal and informal approval we require from stakeholders to conduct our business now and in the future is every bit as important as our mining permits. Our employees are an integral part of the community; many were living locally before current operations began. To help achieve and maintain social licence, the Company plays an active role in community affairs.

The town of Waihi developed around the underground Martha Mine in the latter part of the 1800s. This is reflected by the location of the Martha open pit. The close proximity of the commercial area and residential properties has a major influence on the way Newmont Waihi Gold operates.

Communication with the community is an important part of the projects. Community consultation began well before the modern Martha Mine commenced operations. We are in regular communication with the local community, tangata whenua, local and regional councils and government departments and agencies. This will continue throughout mining operations, during exploration activities and will be ongoing through to closure.



Waihi's golden legacy

To plan for a sustainable future after mining in Waihi is completed, Waihi Community Vision (WCV) was set up in 2003. This is a group comprising representatives from a range of community organisations. Its objective is to implement community projects that will replace or exceed the contribution to the economic and social fabric of Waihi that is currently provided by the mine.

The WCV is funded by Newmont Waihi Gold. WCV has worked collectively to produce the 2020 Vision for Waihi. This provides a solid foundation for the development of projects and positive outcomes for future generations. WCV formed the Vision Waihi Trust (VWT) to investigate and, where viable, implement projects that will contribute to Waihi's sustainable future.

Closure planning

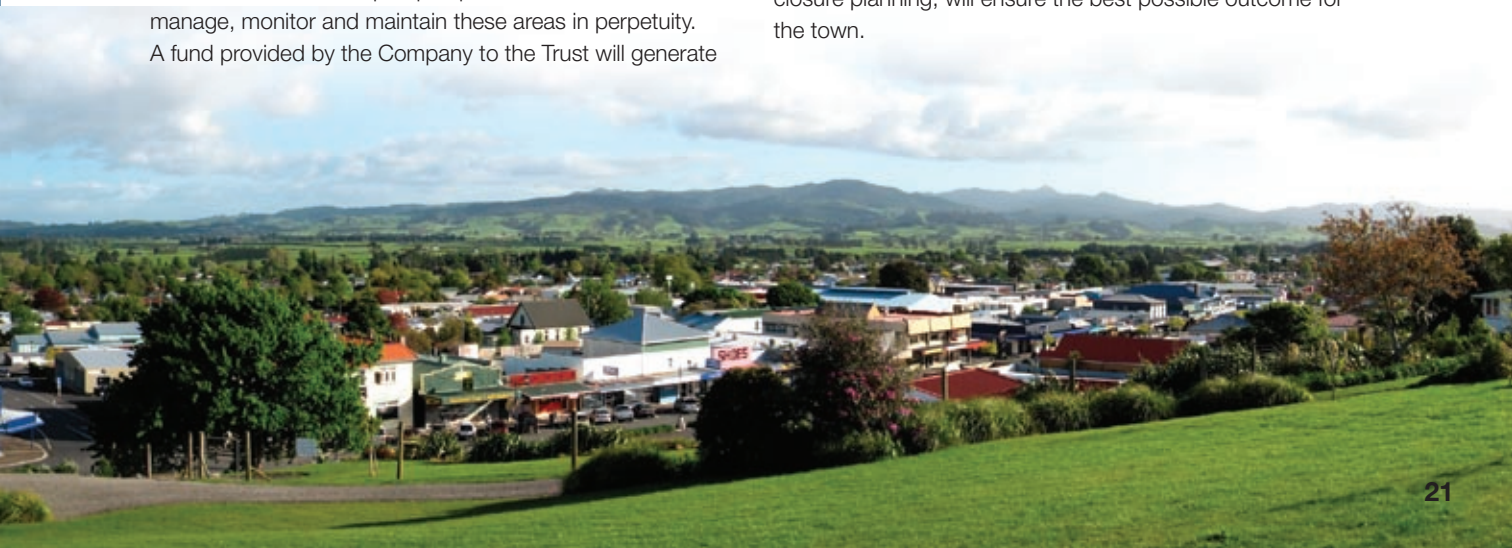
Closure of the Martha Mine open pit will occur when all mining and rehabilitation activities are complete. After that a post-closure period will allow for the transformation of open pit to recreational lake and eventual transfer to a charitable trust, which will assume management of the area.

Upon completion of all mining activities the Trust will take title to the land on which the tailings storage facilities and water treatment plant stand and also the park adjacent to the lake where the open pit operated. The Trust will manage, monitor and maintain these areas in perpetuity. A fund provided by the Company to the Trust will generate

an ongoing income to allow the Trust to carry out its responsibilities and provide the necessary insurance cover.

Underground, stopes and tunnels will be backfilled as mining progresses from the deepest part of the mining operation to the surface. When mining is complete all disturbed areas will be rehabilitated with pasture and plantings.

The Company and the community, working together on closure planning, will ensure the best possible outcome for the town.



Prospecting and exploration

The Crown Minerals Act provides for three levels of permits: prospecting, exploration and mining.



A needle in a haystack

The presence of a prospecting permit or exploration permit over an area of land is no indication that a mine will be developed. Exploration activity in the Hauraki District over the past 30 years has resulted in the

discovery of only two new mineable gold deposits. Crown Minerals quotes the exploration success rate as one mine from one thousand prospects.



Prospecting permits

Prospecting permits are generally granted by the Crown for one or two years for the purpose of conducting low impact prospecting to identify areas warranting more detailed investigation. Prospecting may include: geological mapping, rock, soil or stream sediment

sampling (hand held methods), geophysical surveys (hand held or aerial).

To conduct more detailed investigations, a company may apply for an exploration permit - most likely over a smaller but more promising area of land.

Exploration permits

Exploration permits are generally granted with conditions and obligations for a period of five years, after which the permit holder may apply to extend the term of the permit for a further five years over less than half the area. Activities conducted under exploration permits include

the reconnaissance activities allowed under a prospecting permit, described above. Exploration permits also allow more detailed investigation of the mineral potential of the area through drilling. If drilling is required a separate drill access arrangement with the landowner and occupier is required.

Mining permits

If the results of exploration activities indicate the presence of a viable mine, a company may apply for a mining permit. Mining permits allow for the extraction and processing of crown minerals. Mining can only occur if access is granted and if the permit holder has appropriate resource consents

obtained through the public Resource Management Act (RMA) process administered by the district and regional councils. The RMA considers a wide range of environmental, social and cultural effects.



Gold in Waihi - Spanning three centuries

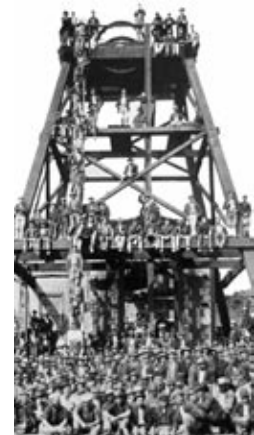
1800s, 1900s, 2000 and beyond

From Coromandel to Te Puke, the region has been associated with gold mining for more than 160 years. Thames, Karangahake, Waikino, Kuaotunu and many other areas nearby were sites of gold mines and stamper batteries. Many of the roads throughout the region started out as pack tracks and mining trails. Today, little evidence of historical mining remains, apart from a few foundations

and rusting machinery on deserted sites and the displays in museums such as those at Thames, Waihi and Waikino, where the old Victoria Battery is open to the public. However, modern mining has taken up where the old miners left off and Waihi is an outstanding example of mine operations in a new era.

Gold in Waihi - the first era 1878 ~ 1952

- 1878 John McCombie and Robert Lee discovered gold at Pukewa (Martha Hill), 26 years after NZ's first gold discovery at Kapanga Creek, Coromandel in 1852.
- 1879 William Nicholl pegged a five acre claim over the diggings of McCombie and Lee and named his claim Martha after a relative. Underground mining commenced.
- 1882 The first stamper battery in operation.
- 1890 Waihi Gold Mining Company Ltd of London purchased the Martha Mine.
- 1894 The Waihi Gold Mining Company adopted the cyanide process for gold extraction.
- 1897 Construction of the Victoria Battery at Waikino commenced. Waihi School of Mines was established.
- 1904 Cornish Pumphouse construction was completed at Martha Mine. The building housed steam-driven pumps to dewater the underground mine.
- 1912 Waihi Miners' strike took place from May to November.
- 1913 The Waikato River's first hydro-electric power station was built at Horahora by the Waihi Gold Mining Company to supply power to the Victoria Battery and the Martha Mine.
- 1947 Waihi School of Mines closed.
- 1952 Martha Mine closed. During its life the underground Martha Mine produced 174,160kg (5.6 million oz) of gold and 1,193,180kg (38.4 million oz) of silver from 11,932,000 tonnes of ore. For 70 years the mighty Martha was mined, employing a work force averaging 600 people. The underground workings extended to a depth of approximately 600m. At the completion of mining, dewatering also ceased and consequently, the groundwater returned to its natural level.



In the 1970s the increasing gold price sparked renewed interest in gold mining at Waihi. In contrast to the early mining days, environmental considerations were, and remain today, a primary consideration in the planning and operation of mining projects.

Gold in Waihi - the second era 1976 ~ 2003

- 1976 Waihi Mining & Development (Mineral Resources and Green & McCahill) obtained a Prospecting Licence on Martha Hill.
- 1979 Prospecting commenced under a joint venture comprising Waihi Mining & Development, and Amax Exploration (New Zealand) Inc.
- 1985 The joint venture participants, now joined by Goodman Mining and United Gold Mines, submitted a Mining Licence Application and Environmental Impact Report.
- 1987 Mining Licence was granted and Water Rights were issued. Construction activities commenced. Work began to establish Gilmour Lake to replace Mine Lake, which had formed during the 1960s over a section of the old workings known as the Milking Cow.
- 1988 *15th May:* First gold pour took place. *15th June:* The official opening of the new Martha Mine.
- 1998 Resource Consents were granted to extend mine life.
- 2000 June: Martha Mine Education Centre was opened. *October:* One millionth ounce of gold was poured from Martha operation.
- 2002 Newmont Mining Corporation took over ownership of the Martha Mine.



Gold in Waihi - the third era 2003 ~ present

- 2003 Resource Consents were granted for Favona Underground Exploration Decline.
- 2004 Exploration activities were stepped up in the region. *November:* Favona portal opened.
- 2006 *January:* Cornish Pumphouse relocation project strengthening and earthworks began. *September:* Favona ore production commenced. *November:* Cornish Pumphouse relocated to its current position.
- 2008 Twentieth anniversary of the first gold pour and 2M ounces of gold produced
- 2009 A fire at Waihi Gold's mill stopped production from May to August
- 2010 In January the tenth Martha Mine Open Day was held. In June the Grand Junction Refinery was relocated to an area near the Pit Rim Walkway and other relocations on site made way for the Martha East Layback project to begin.
- 2011 Land use consents were granted in January to mine underground at Trio. In August Golden Link proposals were announced.
- 2012 *February:* The Martha Exploration Project and the Correnso underground mine proposals are at different stages in consenting processes.



Uses for gold and silver

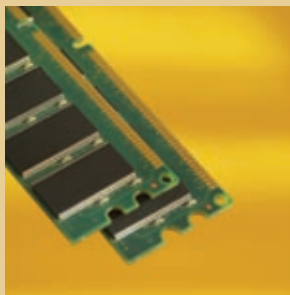
Throughout history gold and silver have provided artistic inspiration for the creation of jewellery and other art forms. The earliest civilisations realised these metals were not only precious and beautiful, but also versatile and useful. Today we recognise their value to the world economy and modern technology. They are excellent conductors of heat and electricity and both can be mixed with other metals to produce alloys with varied uses. They are malleable and ductile, chemically stable by themselves and can be recycled. Gold retains its lustre and will not chip, flake or corrode. Highly polished silver is the best reflector of light and retains its strength despite distortion. In ways we often cannot see, these precious metals are being put to work for the benefit of all.

Medicine

Gold is used in the treatment of arthritis and several forms of cancer. Gold leaf is used to treat chronic ulcers and in surgery to patch damaged blood vessels, nerves, bones and membranes. Photochromatic eye glass lenses use gold. Dentists use gold for crowns, bridges, inlays and partial dentures. Silver is used for x-ray film, burn creams and purifying water.

Technology

Gold and silver are used in the electronic circuitry of simple appliances and highly sophisticated research equipment. Space programmes depend on gold; it protects the astronauts, satellites and critical electronic components from damage by hazardous solar radiation. An ultra-thin layer of gold deposited on the window glass in high-rise buildings reduces glare and provides insulation. Some man-made textiles, batteries, solar panels and the seeding clouds process – used to start rain – all use silver. Photographic uses alone account for 35% of silver used throughout the world.





Education Centre

Newmont Waihi Gold's Education Centre, established in 2000, caters for around 6000 students a year. The facility provides a curriculum-linked activity circuit and educational programme to all age groups.

The Education Centre is a purpose-built classroom space where students can participate in a range of activities related to mining, minerals, environmental practices, resource use, land rehabilitation, geology, technology and other aspects of the minerals industry. The Education Officer is available discuss curriculum requirements with teachers with a view to planning activities that will complement and enhance classroom programmes and

help to gain the maximum benefit from a field trip.

Guided tours are available as well and help students to gain an overall perspective of mining and its place in New Zealand today. School mine tours depart from the Education Centre and can be timed to fit in with the classroom programme in the Education Centre.

For more information about the Newmont Waihi Gold Education Centre:

Phone the Education Officer, Phil Salmon
07 863 9880

Email phillip.salmon@newmont.com
www.waihigold.co.nz





NEWMONT

Waihi's Gold



Our mine interpretation centre – **Waihi's Gold Story** – is in the Waihi Visitor Centre, Seddon Street, opposite the Cornish Pumphouse.

Phone 07 863 8614 Email doreen.mcleod@newmont.com

Daily mine tours

Ask at the Waihi Visitor Centre or phone 07 863 9015

Email bookings@waihi.org.nz

www.waihigoldminetours.co.nz

Mine tours for school and educational groups

Phone 07 863 9880

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